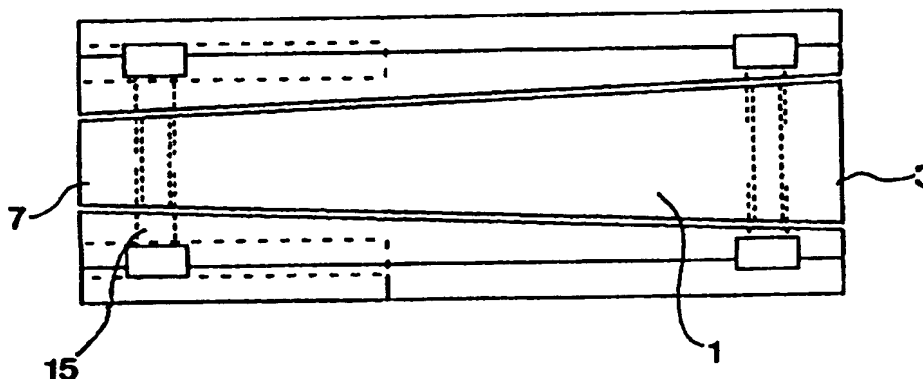




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(54) Title: A SUSCEPTOR FOR A DEVICE FOR EPITAXIALLY GROWING OBJECTS AND SUCH A DEVICE



## (57) Abstract

A susceptor for a device for epitaxially growing objects of one of: a) SiC; b) a Group 3B-nitride; and c) alloys thereof on a substrate to be received in the susceptor has a channel (1) adapted to receive said substrate and through which a source material for the growth is intended to be fed. The walls (11-14) of the susceptor surrounding said channel are made of a material which may be heated by induction created by heating means intended to surround the susceptor. The susceptor is made of at least two separate susceptor wall pieces (11-14), and it comprises means (15) for securing said wall pieces of the susceptor to each other for forming the susceptor.

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**A susceptor for a device for epitaxially growing objects  
and such a device**

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TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION AND PRIOR ART

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The present invention relates to a susceptor for a device for epitaxially growing objects of one of a) SiC, b) a Group 3B-nitride and c) alloys thereof on a substrate to be received in the susceptor, said susceptor having a channel adapted to receive said substrate and through which a source material for the growth is intended to be fed, the walls of the susceptor surrounding said channel being made of a material which may be heated by induction created by heating means intended to surround the susceptor, and a device for epitaxially growing such objects in accordance with the preamble of the appended independent device claim.

20

Accordingly, the invention is applicable to the growth of SiC, Group 3B-nitrides and all types of alloys thereof, but the common problem of growing such crystals of a high quality will now by way of a non-limitative example be further explained for SiC.

25

High temperatures are needed for obtaining a good ordered growth of SiC-crystals and different growth techniques are conceivable and are within the scope of the present invention, but the Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) is the most used one for growing epitaxial layers of SiC for in particular power device applications, so that this technique will hereinafter be discussed for illuminating the problem to be solved by the invention. In the Chemical Vapour Deposition

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case said source material for the growth is present in the form of precursor gases, normally silane and propane, and heating to temperatures in excess of 1 400°C is needed both to obtain decomposition by cracking of these Si- and C-containing precursor gases and to ensure that the atoms are deposited on the substrate surface in an ordered manner. High temperatures also mean problems with impurities coming out of different types of material, so that the selection of a suitable material withstanding the high temperature is crucial in order to prevent unwanted impurities to be incorporated in the layers of the SiC crystal grown. In order to prevent this it is common practise to coat the susceptor walls, which normally are made of graphite, with a SiC layer. Furthermore, a susceptor of the type described in the introduction is a so called hot-wall type susceptor, in which the walls surrounding a channel receiving the substrate are heated, through which a substantially uniform temperature may be achieved in the susceptor, thus with only small temperature gradients, which is favourable to the quality of the crystal grown on the substrate. Also at these temperatures a difference in temperature between different wall parts surrounding the channel in such a susceptor in the order of 15-20K will result in a remarkable difference of the crystalline quality of the object grown with respect to the case of temperature uniformity. A susceptor of this type also provides a higher temperature in the gas phase than that of a so called cold-wall susceptor, and by that the cracking efficiency and all chemical reactions are raised. This may cause a problem with depletion of the precursor gases, however, due to the geometry and the expansion of the gas when it is heated the velocity is very high, which will improve the uniformity of the grown layers. It is also known through the Swedish patent application No. 9500326-5 of the applicant to place a plate of SiC in the susceptor between the susceptor and the substrate to solve the problem that the SiC coating underneath the substrate

will be etched or sublimed and deposited on the backside of the somewhat colder substrate, which will limit the lifetime of the susceptor.

5 A hot-wall type susceptor as described in said Swedish patent application ensures the growth of epitaxial layers of SiC with a very high crystalline quality to high thicknesses with low impurity incorporation and long carrier lifetimes. However, this type of prior art susceptor is also associated  
10 with some problems. One of those is the difficulty to produce a hot-wall susceptor with a channel surrounded by thick walls, and the production thereof is carried out by material removal from one blank by a milling operation, which however is difficult to carry out, especially for long sus-  
15 ceptor tubes, or spark machining, which is delicate to use when said blank is made of graphite, which mostly is the case, for creating said channel. Furthermore, the parts of the susceptor which are thinner than other parts will be slightly hotter than these other parts, so that so called  
20 "hot spots" will be created there with a more severe etching there than on other parts of the susceptor, so that the SiC coating will there be removed after a certain operation time of the susceptor, for example after approximately 300 hours, which may cause a disturbance on the growing layers if these  
25 lie close to the exposed graphite or other material used for the walls of the susceptor and by that limit the lifetime of the susceptor to the point when this takes place.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The object of the present invention is to provide a susceptor and a device of the type defined in the introduction, through which the problems mentioned above of the prior art hot-wall type susceptor may be solved.

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This object is in accordance with the invention obtained by making the susceptor defined above of at least two separate susceptor wall pieces and providing it with means for securing said wall pieces of the susceptor to each other for forming the susceptor. The split of the susceptor into at least two separate parts will make the machining of the susceptor a lot simpler, since it will be much easier to produce each such part separately and secure them to each other, for instance by screwing, than the prior art machining, which will make the manufacturing costs significantly reduced, especially if large amounts of these susceptors are produced. Another effect of the splitting of the susceptor in several parts is that the electrical resistance will be higher across the interface between two such parts than elsewhere in the walls of the susceptor, so that currents induced by said heating means cannot form the large loops formed in the prior art hot-wall susceptors, where these loops substantially follow the perimeter of the hot-wall susceptor, but these loops will instead have a tendency to stay in one and the same wall piece of the susceptor, so that thinner parts of the susceptor walls will not be as hot as in the prior art constructions, which will prevent etching due to so called hot-spots, so that the susceptor lifetime may be increased. These two advantages of the susceptor according to the invention will lower the costs for producing an object grown in a susceptor of this type considerably.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the susceptor is made of at least four separate susceptor wall pieces surrounding said channel, namely two lateral wall pieces, a top wall piece and a bottom wall piece. It has turned out that a susceptor so constructed may be manufactured very easily and accordingly to low costs, and the heat profiles of the different pieces may be efficiently controlled, so that a substantially uniform temperature may be

obtained in substantially the whole susceptor reducing etching of surfaces thereof and by that prolonging the lifetime of the susceptor as well as improving the crystalline quality of the object grown in said susceptor.

5

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention said securing means comprises screws. Such a susceptor will be very easy to manufacture with a separate machining of the individual wall pieces of the susceptor and after that  
10 screwing them together. The securing means are preferably made of the same material as the wall of the susceptor, so that for susceptor walls of graphite and securing means in the form of screws graphite screws are used as securing means. This prevents the introduction of other materials in  
15 the susceptor, which may influence the growth negatively by releasing new types of impurities, which may be incorporated in the layers grown, or deteriorating the temperature uniformity of the region of the walls of the susceptor where the securing means are arranged.

20

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention each of said securing means extends through a lateral wall of the susceptor and the intervals forming the bottom and the top, respectively, of the susceptor channel for securing  
25 these walls to each other. Such a construction will make the assembly of the susceptor very simple with a minimum of securing means. "Securing means" is here to be interpreted very broadly and comprises for instance the case when a screw extends from a bottom wall through a lateral wall to a  
30 top wall, in which a nut or a threaded recess is arranged and the case when a screw extending from one of the bottom and the top wall into a lateral wall and a sleeve extend from the other of said walls into said lateral wall for attaching them to each other there and so on. Accordingly, the  
35 definition "securing means" is intended to comprise the combination of such members establishing in a rigid connection.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention the susceptor has at least one wall piece forming one of a) the bottom wall and b) the top wall of said channel and separated from lateral walls of the susceptor and a plate made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy of SiC and the material grown and c) the material grown is placed on said at least one wall piece for covering thereof and inserted between said lateral walls and said at least one wall piece. Thanks to this technique of applying a SiC-plate in a so called hot-wall susceptor the problems of a severe etching of the SiC-coating and the walls of the susceptor close to the edges of the SiC-plate in the prior art susceptors is totally eliminated thanks to the fact that no such edges of the SiC-plate is located within the channel of the susceptor any longer. This will of course further increase the lifetime of such a susceptor.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention a first plate made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy and the material grown and c) the material grown is placed on said bottom wall piece for covering thereof and inserted between said two lateral wall pieces and said bottom wall piece and a second plate made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy of SiC and the material grown and c) the material grown is placed directly under said wall piece for covering thereof and inserted between said lateral wall pieces and said top wall piece. In such a susceptor both the top and the bottom of the susceptor will be efficiently protected against severe etching, so that the lifetime of the susceptor will be prolonged further.

According to another preferred embodiment of the invention the susceptor is provided with at least two channels adapted to receive at least one substrate for the growth of at least one said object each, each channel is delimited by two lat-



eral wall pieces, a top wall piece and a bottom wall piece, and a wall piece separating two adjacent channels form a bottom wall piece for one channel and the top wall piece for the other channel. Such a susceptor has the advantages of a  
5 simple manufacture procedure and a prolonged lifetime mentioned above and in addition thereto the advantage of allowing a production of at least two crystals in the same growth run lowering the production costs thereof considerably.

- 10 According to still a further embodiment of the invention constituting a further development of the embodiment last discussed, said first and second plates are placed on said bottom wall pieces and directly under said top wall piece and inserted between two lateral wall pieces and the respec-  
15 tive top and bottom wall piece of each channel in the susceptor. This leads to the advantages mentioned above in the case of such plates arranged in a susceptor with one channel also in a susceptor having at least two channels.
- 20 The advantages of the device according to the invention may easily be derived from the discussion above of the preferred embodiments of the inventional susceptor.

Further preferred features and advantages of the susceptor  
25 and the device according to the invention will appear from the following description and the other dependent claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 30 With reference to the appended drawings, below follows a specific description of preferred embodiments of the invention cited as examples. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal cross-section view of a susceptor  
35 according to the prior art,

- Fig. 2 is an end view from the left of the susceptor according to Fig. 1,
- 5 Fig. 3 is an end view from the right of the susceptor according to Fig. 1,
- Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-section view of a susceptor according to a first preferred embodiment of the invention,
- 10 Fig. 5 is an end view from the right of the susceptor according to Fig. 4,
- Fig. 6 is an end view from the left of the susceptor according to Fig. 4,
- 15 Fig. 7 is a longitudinal cross-section view of a susceptor according to a second preferred embodiment of the invention,
- 20 Fig. 8 is an end view from the left of the susceptor according to Fig. 7, and
- 25 Fig. 9 is an end view from the right of the susceptor according to Fig. 7.

#### DESCRIPTION OF A PRIOR ART SUSCEPTOR AND DEVICE

30 Fig. 1-3 show a susceptor according to the prior art and of the type described in the Swedish patent application 9500326-5 of the applicant, and this prior art susceptor may briefly be discussed for better understanding the invention. This susceptor is a so called hot-wall susceptor, i.e. the susceptor walls surrounding a channel 1 therein are to be heated for heating a substrate 2 received in the channel as well as precursor gases introduced into the larger opening 3 of the susceptor for epitax-

35

ially growing a SiC crystal on the substrate by Chemical Vapour Deposition. "Walls" is defined as comprising lateral walls as well as the bottom and the top wall pieces surrounding the channel. The susceptor is of graphite and coated by a thin SiC coating 4. A SiC-plate 5 of high crystalline quality is applied on the bottom surface of the channel 1 between the substrate 2 and the bottom part of the wall 6 of the susceptor for solving the problems of sublimation and etching of the SiC-coating 4 below the substrate 2 described in said Swedish patent application.

10 The channel 1 tapers from the inlet opening 3 towards the outlet opening 7 for counteracting a depletion of the precursor gases, which normally are silane and propane, introduced through the opening 3 for said growth by increasing the velocity of these gases slightly deeper in the channel, which means that the stagnant gas layer to be penetrated for deposition on the substrate

15 will be thinner and the growth rate will increase.

A susceptor of this type is used to grow films of a thickness of 20-50  $\mu$ m for the use in primarily high power semiconductor devices. The gas mixture is led through the channel 1 of the susceptor, said gas mixture containing a  $H_2$  carrier gas and C- and Si-containing precursor gases, preferably in the form of propane and silane. Heating means not shown heats the susceptor walls 6 so that the substrate will obtain a temperature of 1500-1700°C, preferably about 1550°C, and the gas mixture introduced into the channel will be heated by dissipation of heat from the susceptor, which will result in a cracking of the precursor gases for formation of silicon and carbon-atoms, which will be deposited onto the surface of the SiC-substrate 2. In the figures it is

20 also shown that the susceptor has a recess 8 for facilitating the handling of the susceptor during introduction into and removal out of the casing in which the growth takes place. It may also be mentioned that typical dimensions are for the channel a length of 100 mm and a width of 50 mm, the substrate a length

25 and width of about 30 mm and a thickness of 0,3 mm and for the SiC-plate a thickness of approximately 1 mm. These typical di-

mensions are also valid for the susceptor according to the preferred embodiments of the invention described below.

5 This susceptor has however some disadvantages, one of which is the fact that the production thereof requires a delicate and time consuming machining of a blank of graphite, which makes the manufacturing costs thereof high. Another disadvantage is, as already mentioned, that there will be a severe etching of the SiC coating and graphite of the susceptor in the region 9 close to the edges of the SiC-plate 5. The etching is more severe at these places since the lateral walls 10 of the susceptor are thinner than the other walls of the susceptor and will thus be slightly hotter than said other walls.

15

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Figs. 4-6 show schematically a susceptor according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. This susceptor is also a so called hot-wall susceptor, which is formed by four separate wall pieces, namely two lateral wall pieces 11, 12, a top wall piece 13, and a bottom wall piece 14, preferably of graphite and covered by a thin SiC-coating, and these wall pieces are secured to each other by screws 15, preferably also of graphite, extending from the top wall piece 13 to the bottom wall piece 14 through a respective lateral wall piece 11 or 12. A first plate 16 made of SiC is placed on the bottom wall piece 14 for covering thereof and inserted between said two lateral wall pieces 11, 12 and the bottom wall piece 14, while a second plate 17 made of SiC is placed directly under the top wall piece for covering thereof and inserted between two lateral wall pieces 11, 12 and said top wall piece 13. The plates 16, 17 extend through the entire susceptor for separating the different wall pieces 11-14 from each other. It is evident that this susceptor will be easy to produce, since a production of the different wall

pieces would be rather simple and it will then be easy to screw the wall pieces with the SiC-plates therebetween together.

5 It is indicated by a dashed line 18 in Fig. 5 how heating means may surround the susceptor so as to create induction currents therein. Said heating means 18 is preferably a Rf-field radiating coil. The loops of induction current created by the heating means has a tendency to substantially follow  
10 the perimeter of the susceptor in the normal case, but in the present invention the electrical resistance will be higher where the walls are divided, so that the current loop induced by said heating means will be kept within each wall piece for heating thereof. This means no severe etching due  
15 to so called hot spots, and the fact that the SiC-plates cover the entire bottom and ceiling of the susceptor channel 1 and that they are inserted between the bottom and top wall piece and the latter wall pieces means that the edges of the SiC-plates are hidden outside the susceptor channel, so that  
20 the problem of severe etching close thereto will be eliminated. Thus, the lifetime of the susceptor may be prolonged with respect to susceptors already known.

Fig. 7-9 illustrates schematically a susceptor according to  
25 a second preferred embodiment of the invention, which is formed by seven separate wall pieces screwed together by screws 15. This embodiment is also provided with SiC plates 16, 17 of the same type as the embodiment described above. The susceptor created in this way has two channels 19, 20  
30 separated by a central wall piece 21 forming the bottom of the channel 19 and the top of the channel 20. This susceptor will have the same principle characteristics and advantages as the susceptor according to the first preferred embodiment of the invention and the additional advantage of the possi-  
35 bility to produce at least two crystals in one and the same growth run.

The invention is of course not in any way restricted to the preferred embodiment of the susceptor and the device described above, but several possibilities to modifications thereof would be apparent to a man skilled in the art without departing from the basic idea of the invention.

As already mentioned, the invention is also applicable to the growth of a Group 3B-nitride, an alloy of such Group 3B-nitrides or an alloy of SiC and one or more Group 3B-nitrides and will lead to the corresponding simplification and prolongation of the lifetime of the susceptor and such a device in the case of growth of such objects.

The substrate may be of another material than SiC, such as Group 3B-nitrides.

Although it is shown in the figures and indicated in the description that the susceptor is substantially horizontally orientated, it is well possible to give the susceptor any other desired orientation in the room.

The definition "object" in the claims is made for including the epitaxial growth of all types of crystals, such as layers of different thicknesses as thick boules.

All definitions concerning the material of course also include inevitable impurities as well as intentional doping.

The securing means may of course be another than screws and corresponding threaded bores or nuts.

Furthermore, the susceptor has not to be of graphite, but for instance tantalum is also conceivable as material therefore. Preferably, the screws or other securing means are made of the same material as the susceptor walls, so as to

avoid the introduction of new types of impurities and facilitating the heating of the walls and the obtention of the temperature uniformity thereof.

Claims

1. A susceptor for a device for epitaxially growing objects of one of a) SiC, b) a Group 3B-nitride and c) alloys thereof on a substrate to be received in the susceptor, said susceptor having a channel (1, 19, 20) adapted to receive said substrate and through which a source material for the growth is intended to be fed, the walls (11-14, 21) of the susceptor surrounding said channel being made of a material which may be heated by induction created by heating means (18) intended to surround the susceptor, characterized in that the susceptor is made of at least two separate susceptor wall pieces (11-14, 21), and that it comprises means (15) for securing said wall pieces of the susceptor to each other for forming the susceptor.

2. A susceptor according to claim 1, characterized in that the susceptor is made of at least four separate susceptor wall pieces (11-14, 21) surrounding said channel (1, 19, 20), namely two lateral wall pieces (11, 12), a top wall piece (13) and a bottom wall piece (14).

3. A susceptor according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the securing means comprises screws (15).

4. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the securing means (15) are made of the same material as the walls (11-14, 21) of the susceptor.

5. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that each of said securing means (15) extends through a lateral wall (11, 12) of the susceptor and into walls forming the bottom and the top, respectively, of the susceptor channel (1, 19, 20) for securing these walls to each other.



6. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that said susceptor wall pieces (11-14, 21) are made of graphite.
- 5 7. A susceptor according to claim 6, characterized in that the susceptor wall pieces (11-14, 21) are coated by a protective SiC-layer (4).
- 10 8. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-7, characterized in that the susceptor has at least one wall piece forming one of a) the bottom wall and b) the top wall of said channel (1, 19, 20) and separated from lateral walls (11, 12) of the susceptor and that a plate (16, 17) made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy of SiC and the material grown and c) the  
15 material grown is placed on said at least one wall piece (13, 14) for covering thereof, and inserted between said lateral walls and said at least one wall piece.
- 20 9. A susceptor according to claim 2 or claim 2 and any of claims 3-8, characterized in that a first plate (16) made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy of SiC and the material grown and c) the material grown is placed on said bottom wall piece (14) for covering thereof and inserted between said two lateral wall pieces (11, 12) and said bottom wall piece and a  
25 second plate (17) made of one of a) SiC, b) an alloy of SiC and the material grown and c) the material grown is placed directly under said top wall piece (13) for covering thereof and inserted between said two lateral wall pieces and said top wall piece.
- 30 10. A susceptor according to claim 2 or claim 2 and any of claims 3-9, characterized in that it is provided with at least two channels (19, 20) adapted to receive at least one substrate for the growth of at least one said object each,  
35 that each channel is delimited by two lateral wall pieces, a top wall piece and a bottom wall piece, and that a wall

piece (21) separating two adjacent channels forms the bottom wall piece for one channel (19) and the top wall piece for the other channel (20).

5 11. A susceptor according to claims 9 and 10, characterized  
in that said first and second plates (16, 17) are placed on  
said bottom wall piece and directly under said top wall  
piece and inserted between two lateral wall pieces and the  
10 respective top and bottom wall piece of each channel (19,  
20) in the susceptor.

12. A susceptor according to claims 8 or 9, characterized in  
that said plates (16, 17) are made of SiC.

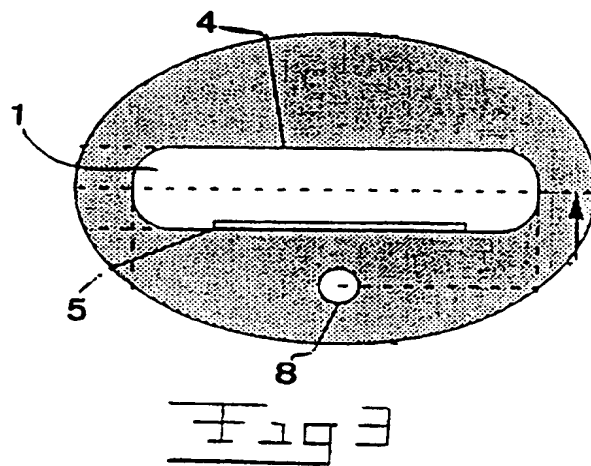
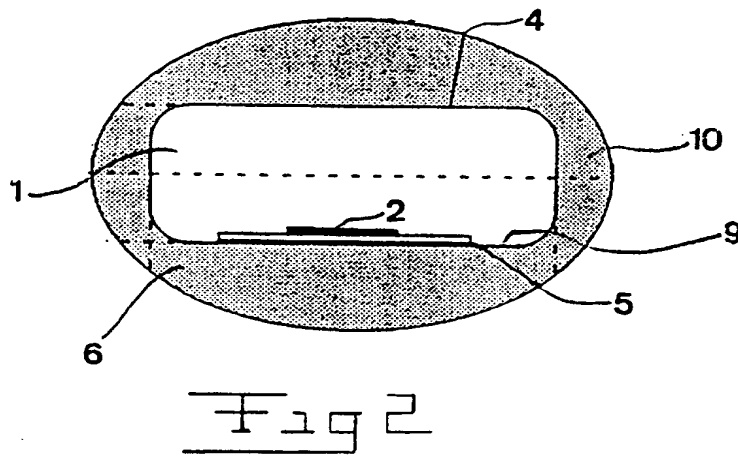
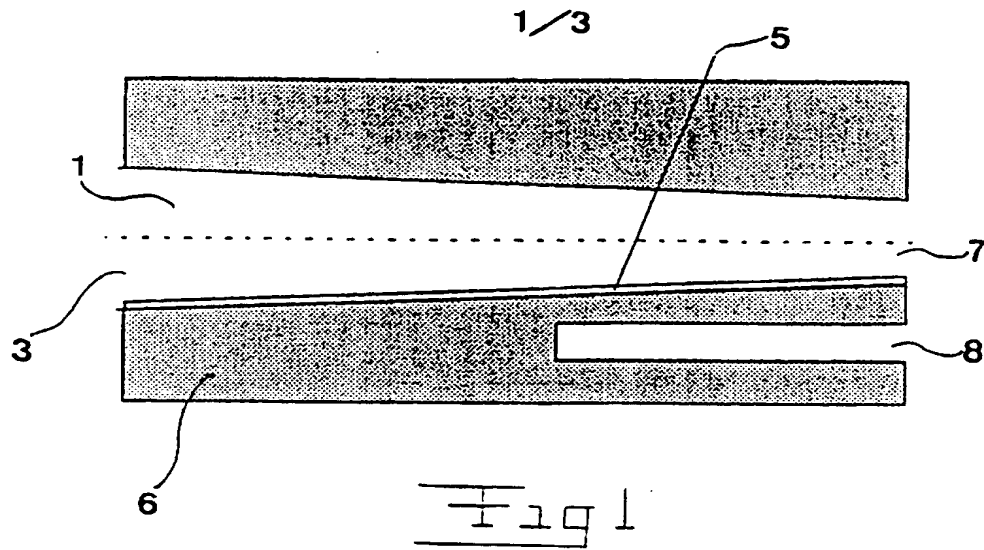
15 13. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-12, character-  
ized in that said channel (1, 19, 20) is adapted to receive  
a substrate on which an object of SiC is to be epitaxially  
grown.

20 14. A susceptor according to any of claims 1-13, character-  
ized in that said susceptor wall pieces (11-14) are made of  
a material being well heatable by a Rf-field radiating means  
(18).

25 15. A device for epitaxially growing objects of one of a)  
SiC, b) a Group 3B-nitride and c) alloys thereof on a sub-  
strate comprising a susceptor adapted to receive said sub-  
strate, said susceptor having a channel (1, 19, 20) adapted  
to receive said substrate and through which a source mate-  
30 rial for the growth is intended to be fed, and means (18)  
for heating the susceptor surrounding said channel and by  
that the substrate and said source material fed through the  
channel for the growth, characterized in that the susceptor  
is made of at least two separate susceptor wall pieces (11-  
35 14, 21) surrounding said channel, and that the susceptor

comprises means (15) for securing said susceptor wall pieces to each other.

16. A device according to claim 15, characterized in that  
5 said susceptor is a susceptor according to any of claims 2-14.



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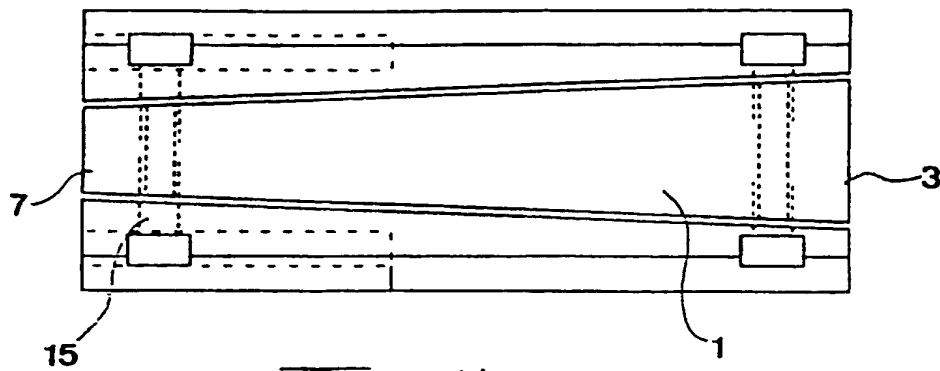


Fig 4

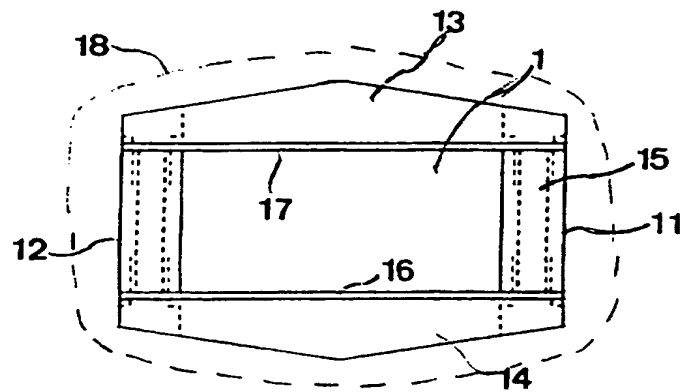


Fig 5

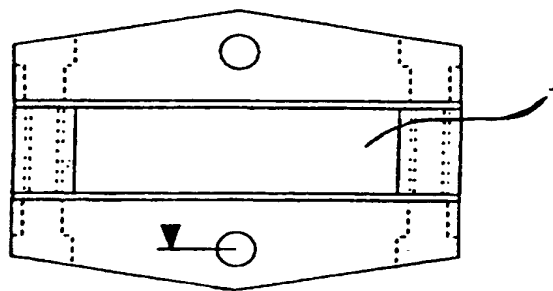


Fig 6

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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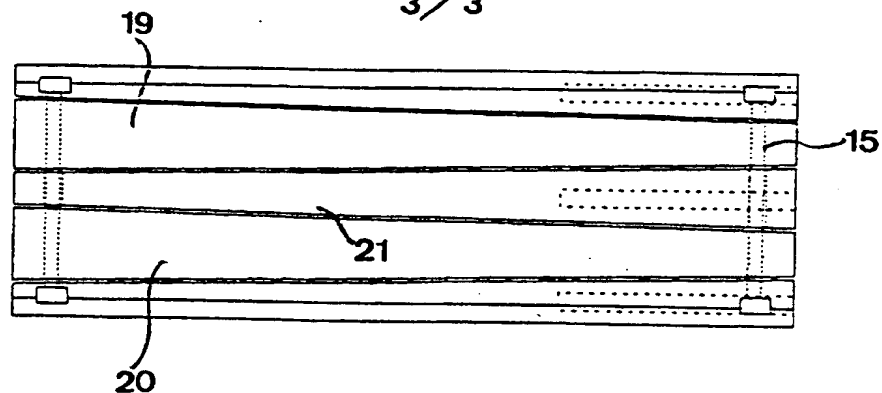


Fig 7

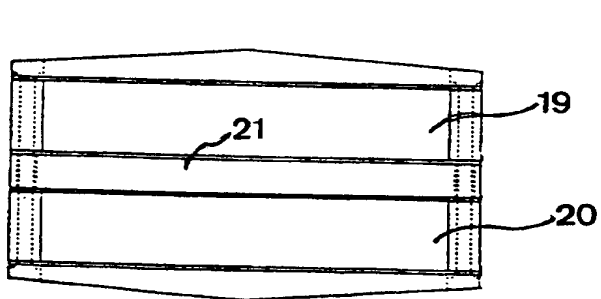


Fig 8

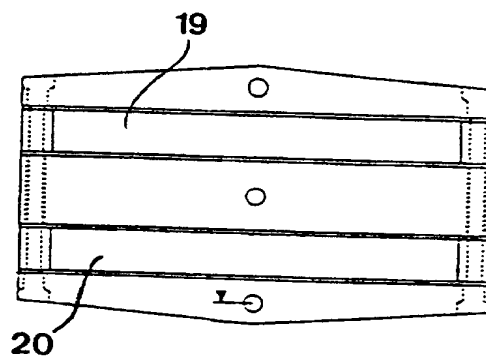


Fig 9

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

1  
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/00290

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: C23C 16/32, C23C 16/34, C30B 25/00, C30B 25/12 // C30B 29/36, C30B 29/38  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: C30B, C23C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0181624 A1 (NORTHERN TELECOM LIMITED), 21 May 1986 (21.05.86), page 3, line 20 - page 4, line 28, figures 2-5	1, 15
A	--	2-14, 16
A	EP 0269439 A2 (SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA), 1 June 1988 (01.06.88)	1-16
A	EP 0519608 A1 (AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY), 23 December 1992 (23.12.92)	1-16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "B" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

9 June 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

14.06.1997

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/00290

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A,P	WO 9623913 A1 (ABB RESEARCH LIMITED), 8 August 1996 (08.08.96)  -----  -----	1-16



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

03/06/97

International application No.

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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